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'Disarmament for Development' Memorandum

AU281307 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
27 Aug 87 pp 1, 7

["Memorandum" entitled "Disarmament for Development," submitted by Stefan Murin, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development in New York on 26 August on behalf of a group of socialist countries (Belorussia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and USSR)]

[Text]I. Introduction [subhead]

1. Having reached historically unprecedented frontiers of industrial, scientific and cultural progress, humankind is now faced with extremely grave dangers which call into question its very survival. The critical level of the destructive power of modern weapons and the qualitatively new dimension of modern civilization with its complex and fragile network of socioeconomic structures and vitally important communications have laid bare the untenable nature of national security concepts, based on deterrence through weapons. Security has become global, running the whole gamut of military, political, economic, ecological and humanitarian problems. In a situation of global interdependence, the world's security is being undermined not only by the arms race but also by unsettled regional conflicts, underdevelopment, nonequivalent exchanges and a heavy burden of indebtedness, ignorance, cultivation of the enemy image.

2. Scores of thousands of nuclear warheads which are capable of annihilating the world 12 times over, billions of weapons of all kinds and million-strong armies — all this can touch off bloody and devastating confrontations. At the same time, the arms race is a process which is constantly militarizing the economies of major states, bleeding white the countries that try to improve their economic performance, and pushing developing nations into a ruinous vortex by forcing them to spend an increasing amount of money for arms purchases. Military expenditures have long been growing faster than the world gross product. In 1986, $1 trillion was spent in the world on military purposes, and that at a time when 50 million people die of hunger every year and the total amount of debt of the developing countries is now close to the annual level of world military spending.

The arms race means reduced allocations for social needs, it is a factor in soaring inflation, unemployment and lower standards of living. The consequences of military spending have a tangible effect on the living conditions in the developed countries, but they are particularly painful for the developing nations which are constantly lagging farther behind. In the meantime, the level of official aid to those countries is 25 times lower than that of world military spending.

Militarization has long been in flagrant contradiction with the requirements of social and economic progress of the world as a whole and with the need to solve global problems such as the elimination of hunger and disease, protection of the environment, the supply of energy and the relief of the debt burden. The arms race and development have become locked in irreconcilable competition for this planet's material and human resources and the intellectual potential of our civilization.

II. The Concept of Disarmament for Development [subhead]

3. The march of history has confronted mankind with the fundamental issue of disarmament and development. Disarmament can play a unique role in the world economy and provide a basis for accelerated development of countries of all social systems. There is no other reserve of such magnitude and real potential on this planet, as great and real as the one in question.

Recognition of the relationship between disarmament and development has become a testimony to, and a yardstick of, realism in one's approach to international problems of the end of the 20th century. The demilitarization of human society, in close connection with the promotion of development, would also facilitate the restructuring of international relations on a just and equitable basis and the strengthening of the economic security of and confidence among all states. It would become a powerful factor in promoting predictability in international relations, in facilitating their democratization and in discarding obsolete stereotypes of isolation and confrontation. Both disarmament and development represent mutually complementary material foundations of a future comprehensive system of international peace and security.

4. The socialist countries strongly believe that there exists an intrinsic relationship between disarmament and development. They view the concept of "disarmament for development" as an expression of a new political thinking which rejects militarism and focuses on global cooperation and mutual assistance in this integral and interdependent world. They propose peaceful alternatives to military programs, namely cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy rather than competition in building up nuclear arsenals, interaction in peaceful outer space and the establishment of a world space organization rather than "Star Wars," joining efforts to further develop peaceful chemical industry rather than producing chemical weapons, and so on. The socialist countries regard it as necessary to take concrete and urgent measures to ensure that science and technology are used exclusively for peaceful purposes, that scientific and technological research in the military sphere be re-orientated on solving the main economic and social problems arising from the present low degree of development of two-thirds of mankind and that ways and means be explored guaranteeing all countries and nations free access to benefit from the latest achievements of the scientific technological revolution on the basis of equality. They believe that the resources and the intellectual potential that would be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled toward

broader cooperation in promoting peaceful alternatives in various fields of scientific and technological progress, including environmental protection, and that the developing countries should be able to share in the latest advances. The socialist countries strongly favor an immediate halt to the arms race and the adoption of real and urgent disarmament measures aimed at the liquidation of nuclear weapons, a substantial reduction of conventional armament, armed forces and expenditures. The socialist countries have offered to the peoples of the world a program to rid this planet, by the year 2000, of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, reduce the states' military capabilities to the limits of reasonable sufficiency and build, in the foreseeable future, a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world. The reduction and complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, as well as other disarmament measures on a global as well as regional basis — subject to reliable verification — would make it possible within a relatively short period of time not only to achieve a radical breakthrough in strengthening security, but also to allocate large additional funds for development, including assistance. A substantial reduction of military expenditures would release significant resources that could help solve many serious problems facing mankind and above all the developing countries. These purposes would also be served by limiting the sales and supplies of conventional arms which only worsen the financial plight of the developing countries.

5. The concept of "disarmament for development" should replace distrust and confrontation, as soon as possible, making the arms race a "turned-over page" of history. The socialist countries propose that when discussing concrete disarmament measures negotiators should take into account projected savings of funds and resources that will be generated in their respective countries and consider measures aimed at their efficient utilization. The funds thus released must not be channelled toward other military projects, while the disarmament agreements may include provisions in this respect. A part of the funds actually released through disarmament measures should be used to increase assistance to developing countries.

6. An active search should be continued for ways to lower the level of resources consumed by the military sector of economy, in particular through agreements on the reduction of military expenditures. Implementation of the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member states to this effect would release substantial additional funds for development. The socialist countries are of the opinion that the conference could call for a freezing of military expenditures at the present level and for their reduction in absolute values, or in terms of percentage with the aim to make possible the use of means saved in this way to meet social and economic needs, and to support further granting of aid to the developing countries.

The socialist countries favor increased openness regarding military activities and defense allocations, including the comparison of military doctrines and military expenditures. Differences in the arms price structure and in the pricing mechanism of many countries have so far complicated specific comparison of their military budgets. The socialist countries view this problem with utmost seriousness and will, for their part, contribute to making it possible for the military budgets of various countries to be realistically compared.

A real possibility exists to reduce the share of military spending in the world gross product to the lowest possible level of sufficiency. The socialist countries, for their part, are prepared to work toward this goal and to negotiate with other states to that end.

III. Principles of the Reallocation of Funds [subhead]

7. The socialist countries are ready to participate in the efforts to reach agreement on reallocating some of the funds released through disarmament in order to render further assistance to developing countries.

These principles could be as follows:

— Aid should be granted by tapping some of the funds actually released as a result of arms limitation and disarmament;

— Agreements on arms limitation and disarmament could be accompanied by declarations about the volume of resources saved, which should be used for aid purposes;

— All major military powers including standing members of the UN Security Council should participate in a balanced way in the transfer of these funds;

— The allocated resources should serve to strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation with developing countries; they should supplement existing forms of aid and should not result in cuts in existing programs;

— The granting of aid should be possible on a bilateral as well as on a multilateral basis;

— Aid should be granted on a nondiscriminatory basis, with priority being given to the least developed countries, countries struck by natural disasters, and the like.

IV. The International Mechanism [subhead]

8. A special mechanism for the transfer of some of the funds released through disarmament to developing countries and to tackle some other global problems would ensure the necessary institutionalized relationship between disarmament and development and demonstrate the determination of states to carry this relationship into their policy, to establish by means of practical steps an atmosphere of mutual understanding, openness, and predictability in international affairs, and thereby strengthen international peace and security.

The role of such a mechanism could be played by the international fund "Disarmament for Development," which would be open to all states.

Each country would itself determine the most suitable form of its contribution, either through commodities calculated in world market prices or through financial contributions, including contributions in national currencies.

The fund could be established within the framework of the United Nations. The procedure for its operation would be governed by an international agreement. The fund could transfer resources either directly to developing countries or to UNDP, [United Nations Development Program], UNICEF, UNEP [United Nations Environment Program] and other bodies or specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The fund would carry out various development programs on a national as well as regional level and could participate, inter alia, in the financing of a future world space organization, in the development and operation of a global program of scientific and technological cooperation, including facilitating the transfer of technology, the program and study to solve the problem of foreign debts, as well as programs to combat diseases in cooperation with WHO etc. The mechanism for distributing the resources released through disarmament for the purposes of development should be sufficiently flexible. It should provide for a possibility of rendering additional assistance on a bilateral basis. National branches of the fund could be set up to manage a part of the resources allocated by a particular state.

V. Conversion [subhead]

9. The socialist countries regard conversion as an essential component of the disarmament process offering as it does a way for releasing material, financial and human resources for the purposes of development. Conversion is what makes the process of curtailing the arms race irreversible. Converting the production capacities of the defense industry to the civilian sector of economy will also create a genuinely stable foundation for rendering additional assistance to developing countries.

The difficulties associated with conversion should not be underestimated. Initially, a state may have to bear additional expenditures to offset the decrease in military demand, facilitate the retraining of manpower, etc. But the difficulties of conversion are minimal compared with the enormous damage that the arms race causes virtually every hour. States are amply capable of converting their military economy to peaceful uses since creating jobs is less costly in civilian than in military industries. Already at present the military sector of the economy is linked to the civilian sector, and there is a possibility of launching major international programs as an alternative to the arms race.

The priorities and plans for the economic and social measures required to convert military activities to civil activities should be established and drafted well in advance.

Research in the area of conversion and a free comparison of its various models will facilitate the drafting of a scientifically sound worldwide plan for conversion to peaceful economy. Here, the United Nations has an important role to play. Contributions could also be made by trade unions, political parties, private foundations and international non-governmental organizations. In the process of studying the problems of conversion, methods to verify its implementation could also be worked out.

The socialist countries, which consider verification an important means to assure confidence in the actual fulfilment by states of their obligations and as a lever for strengthening trust are also prepared to take part in these efforts.

VI. Restructuring International Economic Relations [subhead]

10. The socialist states reaffirm their resolve to spare no effort to promote international economic, scientific and technological cooperation with all states and also to contribute to the elimination of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new economic order and the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. Equal economic security should be assured for all states. This concept calls for confidence-building in international economic relations and requires banishing from those relations arbitrary rule, unlawful embargoes, illegal sanctions and restriction, boycotts, trade, credit and technology blockades, the use of economic links as a tool of political pressure, discriminatory measures and practices as well as protectionist barriers and constraints. The socialist countries continue to be ready to intensify economic cooperation also with developing nations on the basis of long-term agreements and programs, which would take into account the potentials and needs of the national economies of the countries concerned.

VII. The International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development and its Follow-up, the Role of the United Nations [subhead]

11. It is from these positions that the socialist countries approach the goals of the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development. The convening of the conference reflects the new awareness by the world community of this objective relationship as well as its desire to give effect to that relationship. The conference is called upon to play a major role in achieving this goal. The socialist countries suggest that a review conference to examine the progress in this field should be convened in 4 or 5 years.

If all states act on the assumption that every measure to limit and reduce armaments and every step toward ridding mankind of nuclear and other weapons should

bring the peoples of the world greater security and more opportunities for a better life, and if they chart bold coordinated approaches to accomplish this goal in a spirit of non-confrontation and common responsibility, then the conference will fulfill its task.

At the same time, the central role in resolving the issues of disarmament and development that the United Nations is called upon to play should be reaffirmed and implemented, for the United Nations must become the guarantor of a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world based on trust and cooperation, security and justice.

The socialist countries advocate that the UN Security Council consider the relationship between disarmament and development at a top level.

The policies of "armament instead of development," imposed by militarism, should be reversed to become "disarmament for development". At this turning point in history, prompt collective efforts are required if the arms race is to be drastically curtailed and resources released for the purposes of economic and social progress of all nations. The socialist countries stand ready to cooperate with all states of the world in this crucial area in the spirit of goodwill and awareness of the international community's common responsibility for the preservation and flourishing of human civilization.

Polish Ambassador Addresses Conference
LD290622 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 28 Aug 87

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, August 28 — At the international conference on ties between disarmament and development currently holding debates at the U.N. in New York the floor was taken by Poland's representative to the U.N., Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta. The Polish ambassador expressed a view that Poland's historical experience made her especially sensitive to and interested in supporting activities for disarmament and development as important pillars of the concept of creating a common system of international peace and security.

Poland is convinced that limiting the level of armaments and increasing mutual confidence between states — which constitutes the essence of the Jaruzelski Plan — would contribute not only to increasing international security but cooperation both in Europe and on the global scale, Noworyta said. Poland is convinced that also the need to strengthen international economic security is directly tied with the link between disarmament and development in the range of international economic relaitons. It is an important element of normal and stable economic relations on the global scale based on democratic principles, the ambassador added.

The Polish representative expressed a view that creating an international system of economic security through, for example, the codification of its principles, would constitute an important, integral part of the common system of international peace and security.

In our opinion, said Noworyta, one of the basic causes why the debt problem of this size has emerged to trouble, in the first place, most of the developing countries and undermine their growth in all fields, is arms race, and especially the growing burden of expenses for this purpose on the world economy. [sentence as recieved] Therefore, progress in disarmament negotiation and reaching agreement in the field of limiting armaments and weapons, including reduction of military spendings, would create more suitable conditions for solution of the world debt. Thus, full and universal support is deserved by the principle according to which international security would be created not by means of speeding up the arms race, that is, increasing outlays for military purposes, but through their consistent and radical reduction.

Noworyta stressed that Poland comes out in favour of banning all kinds of nuclear weapons from Europe including, as was also stated in the Jaruzelski Plan, the shorter-range missiles, especially those with the range of 500 kilometres.

The construction of an internaional mechanism should be considered, which would promote development through disarmament. The United Nations should be more widely involved in studies of the interrelations between disarmament and development, Noworyta told the conference.

Socialist IAEA Members Meet in Berlin
LD262249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug 87 (ADN) — The government organs of the socialist states that represent their countries in the IAEA ended a 2-day discussion in Berlin on Wednesday. In preparation for the 31st session of the IAEA general meeting, they discussed questions on further strengthening the calls for nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and international cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The discussions were attended by delegations from the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian Peoples Republic, the SRV, DPRK, and the CSSR, and CEMA. The session was chaired by Prof Dr Georg Sitzlack, secretary of state and president of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection.

The delegates were received by Peter Florin, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Receive Iran's Mo'ayeri

AU281257 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 28 Aug 87

["Todor Zhivkov Receives Iranian President's Special Envoy" — BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 28 (BTA) — Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, deputy prime minister of Iran, who is on a brief visit to Bulgaria in his capacity as special envoy of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran. The guest delivered a message from the president of Iran and laid down his country's stand on the developments in the Persian Gulf.

Mr Todor Zhivkov thanked for the message and set forth Bulgaria's principled position on the Iran-Iraq conflict. He stressed the concern evoked by the situation in the region and by the escalating foreign military presence in the Gulf. Bulgaria is convinced that urgent and effective measures are needed to ease tensions in the area and to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict as soon as possible.

The sides expressed reciprocal satisfaction with the promotion of Bulgaro-Iranian relations.

Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also received Mr 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Discuss Expanding Relations

LD290901 Tehran IRNA in English 0755 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Vienna, Aug. 29, IRNA — Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, heading a ranking delegation, submitted President Khamenei's message to his Bulgarian counterpart Todor Zhivkov in Sofia Friday.

President Zhivkov thanked for the message and pointed to foreign presence in the Persian Gulf saying that efforts are under way to internationalize Iran-Iraq war.

He expressed concern over the situation in the Persian Gulf where the presence of foreign forces have turned it into a voiatile region.

He said that Bulgaria supports withdrawal of foreign forces from the Persian Gulf.

Expressing satisfaction with bilateral ties Zhivkov emphasized Tehran-Sofia cooperation in international organisations and meetings.

In response, Mo'ayeri said that the expansion of existing relations and cooperation between the two countries is beneficial to the peoples of Bulgaria and Iran and promotes world peace.

Mo'ayeri said that the foreign power presence has further complicated the situation and has made the region unsafe especially for the passing of commercial ships.

Deputy prime minister said that all countries have realized that Iraqi regime has initiated the war. Yet, some of them refrain from admitting that in international forums, he added, stressing that the war would not end unless the aggressor is identified and punished.

The hurdles produced in the Persian Gulf by the U.S. and its allies, he said, will be removed only if they leave there, and added Iran will not allow the situation to remain as such for ever, he concluded.

The two countries' ambassadors as well as Bulgarian external trade minister attended the meeting.

Meanwhile, Mo'ayeri discussed various aspects of Tehran-Sofia relations and Persian Gulf developments with Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov Friday where the two sides emphasized Irano-Bulgarian cooperation in international organisations.

Mo'ayeri pointing to the existing "satisfactory" bilateral relations based on the two national's common interests said that there are some fields in which the two sides can cooperate.

Mo'ayeri said that U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 does not deal with every aspect of the war and in effect serves mainly the interests of the Baghdad regime.

He added the U.S. has exploited the resolution as an excuse to justify its military presence in the Persian Gulf and has fomented agitation by furthering expansionist goals.

Atanasov accepted Mo'ayeri's invitation on behalf of Premier Musavi to visit Iran, saying that Bulgaria attaches special importance to its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and hopes that the two countries' relations in all fields would expand and consolidate in the future.

The Bulgarian premier emphasized the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Persian gulf is a sensible solution to the current crisis there.

Atanasov said the U.S. presence has threatened the security in the region, and jeopradized the world peace for that matter, adding that the U.S. aims to guarantee a perpetual military presence in the region.

Aleksandrov Receives CPSU CC Official

AU281630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received (?Rafael) Fedorov, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Chudomir Aleksandrov briefed the guest on the work carried out in Bulgaria in order to implement the ideas and decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Ivan Boev, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Links Department of the BCP Central Committee,

and Vladimir [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, also took part in the meeting.

Zhivkov, FRG's Strauss Discuss Relations

AU291805 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 29 Aug 87

["Useful Exchange of Views" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA) — Visiting this country was Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, minister-president of the West German State of Bavaria.

He was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, who familiarized him with the processes of radical restructuring in this country's development. The sides expressed satisfaction with the promotion of relations between the two countries, including those with the State of Bavaria, and expressed willingness for their further expansion and progress.

A candid exchange of views was held on other issues of bilateral concern, too.

Mr Strauss also conferred with Mr Ognyan Doynov, with Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, and with Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of the economy and planning.

They discussed the prospects for still closer and more specific cooperation in various economic branches, for a diversification and consolidation of ties between companies and enterprises in the two countries.

The guest visited cultural and historical monuments in Bulgaria and was showed around agricultural projects and tourist sights.

Atanasov Receives Belgian Parliamentarians

AU281709 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA) — A promotion of Bulgaro-Belgian contacts is not just in the best interests of both countries but also reflects the present-day world realities which call for wide-ranging international cooperation. That was pointed out today at a meeting between the Bulgarian head of government, Mr Georgi Atanasov, and a visiting Belgian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives.

The sides laid emphasis on the opportunities available for more active trade and economic contacts on the basis of new normative instruments, and more specifically on agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and on the reciprocal protection of investments, on the establishment of joint ventures, including Belgian ones operating on Bulgarian territory.

The chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers familiarized his guests with the reforms under way in all spheres of life in this country and seeking to lend a new dynamism to its development. He spoke about the economic restructuring, about the measures taken for a wide-scale introduction of economic levers in economic management, for changes in the political system. He also drew their attention to the difficulties accompanying these processes.

Belgian MP Views Reforms

AU281909 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA) — The head of the visiting Belgian parliamentary delegation sees opportunities for a promotion of bilateral cooperation. Mr Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives, told the press today that the public life reforms underway in Bulgaria are of interest to Belgium inasmuch as they open up opportunities for enhancing relations, and more specifically, for more vigorous trade and economic contacts.

The guest declared himself in favour of wide-ranging international cooperation, of building confidence among the states, of more active human contacts.

Yotov Receives Visiting Polish Journalist

AU262040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received Jerzy Majka, editor in chief of the Polish daily *Trybuna Ludu*, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the daily *Rabotnichesko Delo*.

The guest was briefed on the party's work in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the 1987 July plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The talk also dealt with cooperation between the central press organs of the PZPR and the BCP.

Press Views New Oblast Territorial Units

AU281727 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 28 Aug 87

["Territories of Socialist Self-Government" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) — In an interview for *Rabotnichesko Delo*, Prof Zhivko Milanov, senior adviser with the National Assembly Standing Committee on People's Councils and Local Self-Government, discusses the motivation for the reform of Bulgaria's territorial administration.

The principal motive is socioeconomic, the interviewee says. New economic areas have emerged which transcended the narrow limits of the former counties. Due to their closed character, the counties stood in the way of further economic growth. The new areas required a new structure of territorial administration.

The municipalities have developed particularly vigorously over the last few years. They have emerged as the basic constituents of territorial administration and as the

principal units of socialist territorial self-government. Thus, along with work force self-management, the general system of socialist self-government has developed on a work-place and on a territorial basis. Things being so, the existence of 28 county people's councils has become superfluous, as their functions have been dramatically reduced. They duplicated and overlapped the work of the municipalities and unnecessarily burdened the administrative apparatus.

An important consideration in introducing the reform has been the need to bring the structure of local government bodies into line with the dramatic changes that have taken place in the country's political system and in the subjects of social management. The managerial experience gained by the working people enables them to participate more actively in the administration and facilitates a transition of power implemented in the name of the people to power exercised through the people itself.

Prof Milanov explains the difference between the new-type municipality and the one-time district. Whereas the former districts were primarily units of territorial administration, without pronounced economic and social functions, the new-type municipalities take charge of all spheres of life. They are a qualitatively different form of workers' participation in the administration and the development of individual population centres. This participation will be realized both by means of representative democracy (sharing in the work of the local government bodies) and by referendums, general meetings of the population, etc.

The interviewee further points to the different interrelations between the municipalities and the new regional councils. These relations will not be shaped as hierarchical subordination and day-to-day supervision but will be built on the principle of self-government, which means that the regional councils will be formed with the most active participation of the municipal people's councils and will be accountable to the population in the regions. The municipalities will determine their budgets by themselves. As far as the regional councils are concerned, they will direct the strategy of the regions' socioeconomic and cultural development. Editorializing under the heading "Full Scope To People's Rule Energies", *Rabotnichesko Delo* says that the decision to retailor the country's territorial administration has met with approval from the public. A number of extempore interviews and letters to the editor, published in the papers, categorically support the policy of simplifying the state structures, of scrapping the needless units, of overcoming bureaucracy, of granting extensive rights to the municipalities and hence, of providing practical conditions for the realization of self-government. Still, the paper emphasises, there are some controversial matters. They should not be evaded but the open dialogue with the people should continue in order to clarify the fundamental motives for the reform. Failing this, there will be no mutual trust, and the political and moral climate, which is so badly needed, will not be created, writes *Rabotnichesko Delo*.

"We should entertain no illusions that everything will go smoothly," points out *Otechestven Front*. "New problems will inevitably crop up. But we should remember that the July 1987 plenum of the CC of the BCP called its working model of the concept on the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria 'an open system'. It does not pretend to give a full list of targets. Experience itself will bring about the need for some changes and additions. This is an inevitable and a natural process," the paper indicates.

Correction: Socialist Construction Document

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Document on Principles of Socialist Construction," published in the 11 August East Europe *Daily Report* on page B 1:

Page B 1, paragraph two, lines one and two read: ...plenums of February 1985 and January 1986. (substituting "January" for "February")

Paragraph four, line one reads: ...Central Committee December 1986 plenum, which worked...(substituting "1986" for "1985")

Page B 4, paragraph two, line four reads: ...16 million leva of this export. In 1985 the...(adding omitted words "of this export.")

Paragraph three, lines three and four read: ...mistake of immeasurable negative consequences if we...(supplying omitted word "negative")

Page B 6, paragraph six, lines one and two read: ...common and the specific. The need to...(substituting "specific" for "unique.")

Paragraph nine, lines one and two read: ...common and the specific not as a...(substituting "specific" for "unique.")

Page B 7, paragraph ten, lines one and two read: ...produce a general, synthetic picture of everything we...(supplying omitted word "picture," rewording)

Page B 8, paragraph five, last line, to paragraph six, line one reads: and not sporadically, in a piecemeal fashion. [new paragraph]

— approaching new areas...(rewording for clarity)

Paragraph eight, lines three and four read: ...in the integration/ between the fraternal socialist countries in the international division of labor. (rewording)

Page B 10, paragraph six, lines two and three read: ...prism of the social needs and class interests of the workers class, reveals and analyzes the ideals in...(rewording)

Page B 11, paragraph ten, line one reads: ...the principle of social justice requires that...(substituting "social" for "socialist")

Page B 14, penultimate paragraph, lines one and two read: ...requirements of the objective natural laws must-...(supplying omitted word "objective")

Page B 17, paragraph two, line two, to paragraph three, line one read: ...subjective in our conditions. [new paragrapg]

Why do we...(substituting "conditions" for "society")

Final paragraph, last line, to Page B 18, paragraph one, line one reads: ...Republic of Bulgaria. This is determined by a number of objective factors. [new paragraph]

— First and foremost...(supplying omitted sentence)

Page B 20, paragraph five, penultimate line reads: ...certain decisions. However, as has repeatedly been stated, the target [obekt]...(supplying omitted phrase)

Page B 24, paragraph seven, last line, to paragraph eight, line one read: ...of labor. [new paragraph]

— These associations act as collective...(substituting "associations" for "organizations")

Page B 39, paragraph six, lines two and three read: ...export these goods on the international market. (substituting "on" for "or")

Page B 42, paragraph three, only line reads: ...principles of the organization of production and labor;...(changing punctuation)

Paragraph twelve, lines one and two to paragraph thirteen, line one read: ...expanding, which includes the involvement in them of the fundamental sciences. [new paragraph]

— The "intellectualization"...(rewording)

Page B 43, paragraph four, line one reads: ...change in the product structure of our...(substituting "product" for "commodity")

Paragraph nine, lines one and two read: ...factors and which is oriented toward a predominantly technical path of development of social production. (rewording)

Page B 44, paragraph four, lines two and three read: ...change in the established organizational and production stereotypes...(substituting "established" for "statutes," changing punctuation)

Page B 45, paragraph eight, penultimate line reads: ...development of new needs, changes in raw...(substituting "needs" for "necessities")

Paragraph eleven, lines one and two read: ...of "rebirth" of a manual [manifakturniya] production. To assert-...(supplying vernacular)

Page B 46, paragraph one, line two reads: ...that combines, in an organic way, the large...(substituting "an organic" for "a limited")

Paragraph eight, lines one and two read: ...must always be commensurate with and assessed on...(substituting "commensurate with" for "compared to")

Page B 48, penultimate paragraph, penultimate and last line read: ...every individual worker now and in the future. (supplying omitted words "now and")

Page B 49, paragraph two, line one reads: ...all levels must, to an even greater extent, become the right-...(supplying omitted phrase)

Paragraph three, last line reads: ...and to train specialists and workers with "polyvalent"...(supplying omitted words "specialists and")

Page B 51, paragraph eleven, line one reads: ...of adopting decisions on all issues is based upon...(supplying omitted words "on all issues")

Paragraph twelve, penultimate and last lines read: ...by the respective state organ and how...(substituting "state" for "party")

Page B 52, penultimate paragraph, line two reads: ...decisions are adopted on an important issue "at the center,"...(supplying omitted phrase "on an important issue")

Page B 54, paragraph four, line one reads: ...right to determine how to specifically implement party...(rewording)

Page B 55, paragraph five, line one reads: ...and the self-management organizations at all levels...(substituting "organizations" for "organs")

Page B 56, paragraph four, lines two and three read: ...a consolidation of /intraparty democracy/ and a...(substituting "intraparty" for "interparty")

Antepenultimate paragraph, last line to penultimate paragraph, line one read: ...to this goal; [new paragraph]

— initiatives in the ..(eliminating redundant slantline)

Strougal Departs Prague for Budapest Visit

LD310818 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0700 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left Prague for Budapest today for a 1-day working and friendly visit at the invitation of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. He is being accompanied by Federal Vice Premier Pavel Hrivnak, Jaromir Johanes, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Vaclav Urban, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Jan Stracar, deputy minister of foreign trade. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague they were seen off by Federal Vice Premier Karol Laco, Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, and other figures.

In an interview given to the daily *Nepszabadsag*, Lubomir Strougal gave details of the strategy for speeding up social and economic processes which forms the backbone of the general line of CSSR policy in the coming period. He also spoke about the openness of the CSSR's economy and positively assessed the quality of machinery, equipment, consumer goods, and foodstuffs the CSSR imports from Hungary.

French Minister on Cooperation Prospects

AU281041 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 87 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Michel Noir, French minister-delegate in charge of foreign trade, has concluded his visit to the CSSR and left for home. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. Jacques Humann, French ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Michel Noir gave an interview to CTK at the end of his visit.

He said that his visit to the CSSR has expanded contacts between the governments of the two countries, and that it is a new impetus for the further development of mutual relations, prospects of which he has great trust in. Michel Noir, who was discussing cooperation in trade, industry, science, and technology in the CSSR, said further that deliberations were marked by good political will on the parts of both the French and the Czechoslovak Governments. He expressed the conviction that this political will will soon be projected into the sphere of mutual economic relations.

He noted that, despite the fact the trade exchange between the two countries has increased in the past 3 years, the level of trade-economic cooperation has been low to date. "It showed that there are promising prospects for cooperation, for example in the automobile industry, tourism, construction of hotels in the CSSR, and in the sphere of power engineering. What was specifically discussed was a modernization project for Czechoslovak ferrous metallurgy, agricultural machinery, as well as machines for the food industry. There are also projects pertaining to exports of power engineering equipment to third markets," said Michel Noir.

At the end, he said that France is interested in also expanding cooperation to other spheres where this does not exist as yet. In this connection he added that the French exhibition at the approaching autumn Brno engineering fair will be twice as large as last year.

Envoy Calls Talks With Belgium 'Useful'

LD310952 Prague CTK in English 0735 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 31 (CTK) — A senior Czechoslovak official has described as useful talks in Brussels last week between the Czechoslovak and Belgian sections of the interparliamentary union covering a wide range of bilateral and European issues.

Bohuslav Kucera, a member of the Czechoslovak group and deputy chairman of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, said in an interview with the socialist party newspaper *Svobodne Slovo* carried today that the debates, concentrating on European security and cooperation, were the largest so far between parliamentary officials on NATO and Warsaw Treaty member nations.

He said the talks showed the two sides' stands on major issues were close to each other, especially in the area of arms control. Both sides also agreed all obstacles to a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe should be removed, he added, stressing that also meant the withdrawal of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles from West Germany.

Kucera said the Belgian side expressed interest in joint initiatives of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic proposing the declaration of nuclear- and chemical-free zones in Central Europe during the debates, which also touched on cooperation in economic, cultural and humanitarian areas.

Colotka Receives Estonian Official

LD272300 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] In Bratislava today Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received Bruno Saul, member of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee of the Estonian Council of Ministers, who is in Czechoslovakia for medical treatment and has arrived in Slovakia on a friendly working visit.

In a cordial talk, they followed up their recent joint talks in the Estonian capital Tallin and specified some proposals for establishing direct production, scientific, and technical links between enterprises and organizations in Czechoslovakia and Estonia.

Further on Bilak Speech in Slovakia

AU280951 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Not Only Discuss, But Primarily Act; A District-Wide Party-Political Aktiv in Presov"]

[Text] Presov (CTK) — A district-wide party-political aktiv held in Presov yesterday was devoted to the development of the Presov district in the past 7 months. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee; and other officials.

The aktiv evaluated the fulfillment of tasks of the district's socioeconomic development since the beginning of the year. It was also addressed by Vasil Bilak, who conveyed to the 15,000-strong CPSL district organization, greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

In connection with the restructuring of our society he said that it will require people who not only engage in discussions in the spirit of restructuring but who, above all, act in this spirit. He stressed that this process will bring forth more rights and democracy and, at the same time, more duties and responsibility. Speaking about the draft law on the state enterprise, he stressed that we need such a law, but that the law itself will produce nothing without people's initiative, political maturity, ability to act, and the endeavor to work, not just for oneself but, with greatest efforts, for the benefit of our entire society.

To be able to realize these resolutions, we must live in peace. The present international situation in Europe, however, creates an atmosphere in which even the smallest conflict would mean the destruction of this continent, but also of a large part of the rest of the world. Major obstacles in this regard are the Pershing-1A missiles on FRG territory. The FRG arguments are incomprehensible. The FRG Government circles should not forget that two world wars originated from German soil and should not sabotage an agreement the world is waiting for. It is necessary to contribute toward peace in order to protect our common home from war, as war or peace is today's main question, but mainly a question of our future and that of the coming generations.

Charter 77 Issues Report on CSSR Jails

AU310910 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Prague, Aug 31 (AFP) — Filth, violence, sexual abuse and rights breaches prevail in Czechoslovakia's overcrowded jails where suicides are commonplace, according to a report issued here at the weekend by the Charter 77 dissident human rights group.

The 180-page report, drawn up by civil rights activists jailed during the past 10 years since the movement was founded, said there are more than 45,000 prisoners in Czechoslovak jails.

It said the figure included nearly 5,000 political detainees and that the ratio of four prisoners per 1,000 population aged over 15 is among the highest in the world.

Former detainees say the country's jails are "dirty, dilapidated and overcrowded".

At Valdice in eastern Bohemia, a 17th century monastery has been turned into a prison where 20 to 30 men are crammed into one cell. The cells are freezing in winter and airless in summer and measure from 20 to 50 square meters (yards), the report said.

It said jail sanitation was deplorable. At Minkovice prison, in northern Bohemia, there were five toilets for 180 prisoners.

The prisoners are deprived of medical drugs and adequate treatment. Tuberculosis is rampant as are skin diseases caused by toxic substances which the prisoners manipulate in the prison workshops, according to the report.

Suicides are frequent as are cases of self-mutilation in which the prisoners cut their own tendons, drink poison or swallow metal objects.

The reports quotes former prisoner Jiri Wolf as saying that in Valdice, he saw "prisoners slit their veins and drink their own blood."

Those who tried to stage a hunger strike to protest at their detention conditions were "immediately beaten up, bundled into a punishment cell and force-fed through tubes," he added

Mr. Wolf said that at Minkovice, "two drunken warders used to open the doors of the cells and beat up the prisoners one after the other."

"They forced them to lick the toilet bowls with their tongues, pushing their heads down the toilets on the pretence that they were not clean enough." The report said political prisoners were more likely to be persecuted by warders than common-law prisoners.

Playwright, Vaclav Havel, who was detained in a labour camp at Hermanice in eastern Bohemia, said a guard used to threaten him saying: "Hitler would have gassed people like him" and that he regretted that Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak "should have deprived him of that pleasure."

A Roman Catholic militant, Vaclav Benda, spoke of the "total failure" of efforts he witnessed at Libkovice prison western Bohemia, to "reeducate" young delinquents. The prison, was "a hell where the daily bread was violence", he said.

The report said homosexual relations accompanied by violence, prostitution and drug abuse were commonplace among prisoners, particularly among Gypsies.

Food was also poor and insufficient: "In the morning all we got was a bowl of chicory and a piece of dry bread. Our dream was to get some fat to rub on the bread or some garlic which was more precious to us than money," wrote Eduard Vacek.

The prisoners also complained of censorship and of being deprived of contacts with the outside world.

Mr. Havel said that when writing to his wife, he had "no right to put inverted commas round words, to underline words, or to use foreign expressions."

Political prisoners are isolated from other prisoners on such anniversary dates as August 21 — the day Soviet troops intervened in Czechoslovakia in 1968, the report said.

When a political detainee was visited by a member of his family, a guard stayed to take notes or to tape-record their conversation, it added.

Religious believers were prevented from praying and religious books were banned in prisons, the report added.

Charter-77 also criticised "the arbitrary nature of convictions" and the "absence of any presumption of innocence". The accused were treated like criminals even before they were tried, the report said.

Poetess Lenka Mareckova-Mullerova, said in conclusion that "Czechoslovak Justice is not concerned with upholding legality but with prosecuting the weak while sanctioning the untouchable privileges of the present rulers and the political establishment."

Beno Discusses Restructuring in E. Bohemia

LD271825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, arrived in the east Bohemian region for a working visit today. During a discussion with political workers from the party's regional committee and party officials, he talked about the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism and society as a whole, as well as the significance of specific ideological, political and organizational, and cadres work, particularly within party organizations.

In connection with public discussion on the state enterprise bill, he emphasized the significance of [word indistinct] the tasks of the economic plan.

In the afternoon he discussed with party officials from Pardubice district the fulfillment of production tasks in industry and agriculture and the preparedness for the staged implementation of restructuring principles in the district. He then visited the national enterprise East Bohemian Chemical Works Synthesia Pardubice-Semtin.

Correction: Matejka Interview on Reform

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Deputy Minister Matejka on Economic Reform" published in the 24 August East Europe *Daily Report*, page C 6: Sourceline reads: Prague PRACE in Czech 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 Aug 87 pp 1-3 (adding dates) Subslug, final line reads: ...published in nine installments (changing number of installments)

Mozambican Military Delegation Arrives

LD281235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug 87 (ADN) — On Friday Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister, received a military delegation from Mozambique led by Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, the minister of national defense. The delegation arrived in the GDR today for a visit of several days.

The two sides expressed the belief that the visit would help deepen friendly relations between the two parties, states, and armies. Army General Heinz Kessler underlined the firm solidarity and alliance of GDR National People's Army (NVA) soldiers with the just anti-imperialist struggle of the Mozambican people and their armed forces against the counterrevolution fanned by Pretoria. The GDR defense minister briefed him on the great responsibility borne by NVA members alongside Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies in safeguarding peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

Army General Chipande explained the purpose and methods of reorganizing the armed forces of his country and gave assurances that they would be able to successfully protect the revolutionary achievements.

PZPR Official Discusses Party Cooperation

LD290609 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, Aug. 28 — Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza visited the GDR at the invitation of the Soclialist Unity Party SED CC. During the meeting with head of the SED CC Department for International Relations Guenter Siber, the two reviewed the implementation of the plan of party cooperation between the PUWP and the SED and considered possibilities of its further expansion in the years 1988-1989.

Kucza was received by Political Bureau member, secretary of the SED CC Werner Felfe.

PRC Delegation Visits Peace Council

AU261920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 87 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — The common features in the struggle for peace and disarmament in Europe and Asia were the focus of an exchange of views in Berlin on 24 August between the GDR Peace Council and a delegation of the association of the Chinese People for Peace and Disarmament under the leadership of Ou Tangliang, vice president of the association and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Werner Ruempel, first vice president and general secretary of the Peace Council, gave an account of the Peace Council's position on topical international problems and on the activities of the GDR peace movement. The two sides emphasized that the most important task now is to do everything possible to halt the arms race and to achieve substantial steps on the road to disarmament. It is necessary to impart even greater emphasis to these demands of the worldwide peace movement.

Visits FDJ Central Council

AU281641 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament under the leadership of its Vice President Ou Tangliang, member of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, visited the FDJ Central Council on Wednesday [26 August]. The delegation was briefed on the activities of GDR youth in the struggle for peace and security.

Central Council Secretary Jochen Willerding explained the efforts of GDR youth to implement the "FDJ Assignment 11th SED Congress."

Ou Tangliang reaffirmed her conviction that GDR and PRC youth will further consolidate their cooperation in the spirit of the traditions of many years of friendship.

Honecker Receives Delegations on Birthday

AU281137 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 87 pp 1,3,4

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN/ND) — On the occasion of his 75th birthday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday [25 August] received greetings and congratulations from delegations of all the GDR people. They stressed the close affinity to the party of the workers class, the respect and esteem for Erich Honecker's untiring and creative work for the well-being of the people, for peace, and socialism. In the congratulations in the SED Central Committee house on Berlin's Marx Engels Square, the well-wishers, in their cordial meetings with Erich Honecker, expressed their willingness to further successfully shape the developed socialist society by proceeding on the course of the 11th party congress, and to do everything to safeguard peace.

The first to congratulate him in his office were Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Horst Dohlus, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jorowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Siegfried Lorenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde.

Willi Stoph read the SED Central Committee message. Amid warm applause he presented Erich Honecker with the document and star of the title of honor "Hero of the GDR", together with the Karl Marx Order.

Uniform, Firm Party Leadership [subhead]

With moving words Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the congratulations of the party leadership collective and for the high award bestowed upon him on his day of honor. I am pleased, he said, to be able to work in a collective, such as the Politburo of our party, which has been one for decades. We are all doing great creative work in further shaping developed socialist society in the GDR. We can all be really proud of this course, Erich Honecker continued. Great developments within the party were needed to reach this level, to arrive at mastering this work so as to turn our society into a socialist society. The struggle has not always been easy. But if we take a look at the development of our party both before and after 1945, we can say that, owing to the fact that our party had a uniform and firm leadership, it was possible to activate the party of the millions in such a way that it was not only closely linked with people, but that the people were also closely linked with the party. This is a decisive issue. The unity of the leadership is the unity of the party.

This has been confirmed time and again. It contributed to strengthening the international authority of our party and state, and is greatly appreciated by our allies in the GDR.

Of course — let me say once again — we have gone through many storms, we succeeded in overcoming them, and we will experience further storms in the future, Erich Honecker added. Socialism in our GDR is as strong as our firm and unshakable party. I am deeply convinced that our collective is fulfilling what is laid down in our party program. These words were greeted by the applause of Honecker's fellow fighters.

Afterwards, Willi Stoph presented the greetings message from the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann handed over the People's Chamber's message containing congratulations from all deputies.

Greetings from the bezirke and kreise party organizations, from all communists, and from all working people were conveyed by the first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships Guenter Schabowski, Werner Walde, Hans Modrow, Gerhard Mueller, Jochen Hertwig, Herbert Ziegenhahn, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Siegfried Lorenz, Horst Schumann, Werner Eberlein, Johannes Chemnitzer, Guenther Jahn, Ernst Timm, Heinz Ziegner, Hans Albrecht, and Alfred Rohde. Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the Gera Bezirk leadership, affirmed on behalf of all first secretaries that the Central Committee and its general secretary, in the implementation of the policy decided by the 11th party congress and aimed at the well-being of the people and at safeguarding peace, can rely on the bezirk and kreis party organizations and on all comrades. In his cordial reply, Erich Honecker, referring to this statement, stressed that it is the unity and cohesion of all GDR communists and their close affinity to all working people that represent the decisive force for further great successes on the course outlined by the party resolutions. The most decisive issue in the struggles of our time is the further stable and economic development of the GDR.

Best wishes from the employees of the SED Central Committee were conveyed by tne department heads of the SED Central Committee. At the same time, the Central Committee's scientific institutions, the Marxism-Leninism Institute, the Academy for Social Sciences, the "Karl Marx" party college, the Socialist Economic Management Central Institute, the Dietz publishing house, and the Ienternational Politics and Economics Institute conveyed congratulations. Afterward, the Central Auditing Commission with its Chairman Kurt Seibt and the Central Party Control Commission with its Chairman Erich Mueckenberger expressed congratulations.

High Tribute for the Successful Policy of Alliance [subhead]

The trusting cooperation between the SED and other parties united in the Democratic Block and the National Front was demonstrated by the congratulations from Guenter Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDP; Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council; and from Yuriy Gros, first secretary of the Domowina of the Federation of the Lausitz Sorbs. They coupled their greetings with a high tribute to the proven policy of alliance, aimed at the well-being of all classes and strata of the people. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the congratulations and underlined that it is the community and the results of our common work that strengthen us.

It is a blessing for our people that we carry out our work together, he stressed. Every party has its own basis and it is a question of jointly shaping socialist society in such a way that the people can live their lives in dignity and with a peaceful future. Our future is safe, he said; it has been built on a solid foundation. In the friendly conversation, Erich Honecker referred to the great diversity in socialism, to the 10 groups in the People's Chamber, for example, as an expression of democracy.

The National People's Army, the Border Troops, and the Civilian Defense assured the chairman of the National Defense Council that they will reliably defend and protect the achievements of the people, peace, and socialism at all times. This was stated by Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, when he conveyed militant greetings from the soldiers and officers to Erich Honecker. For his part, Erich Honecker conveyed greetings to the soldiers.

Army General Erich Mielke conveyed congratulations on behalf of the employees of the Ministry of State Security. True to the assignment of the party of the workers class, the employees of the Ministry of State Security will guarantee the security of the socialist state in cooperation with the social forces, he stressed.

The delegation of the Ministry of the Interior and of the combat groups of the workers class, headed by Army

General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior, coupled the congratulations with the promise that they will always work reliably to protect citizens and the people's property. Erich Honecker stated that all members of the armed organs have decisively contributed to the GDR's successful development. The delegation included Gerd Franzmann, commander of the "Heinrich Hau" Second Combat Group Batallion, and Manfred Semrau, commander of the "Werner Seelenbinder" Third Combat Group Battallion, whom Honecker thanked for their consistent readiness for duty.

Combat Alliance With the CPSU and the Soviet People [subhead]

Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the Soviet Union to the GDR, conveyed fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The Communists of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people express their respect for Erich Honecker on his day of honor, he stated. This is demonstrated by the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as the awarding of the Lenin Order to Erich Honecker. Vyacheslav Kochemasov paid tribute to Erich Honecker's life in the service of the German and revolutionary international workers movement, which was rich in struggles. All Soviet citizens greatly appreciate Comrade Erich Honecker's untiring work for socialism and peace, for closer and closer cooperation between the SED and CPSU, between the peoples of the GDR and USSR.

Army General Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, head of the group's Politcal Adminstration, conveyed congratulations on behalf of all soldiers, officers, and generals of the group.

Erich Honecker replied that the close and fraternal militant alliance between our parties and our peoples is among the greatest historical achievements of our time. The founding of the GDR has ushered in a new phase in the development of these friendly relations. Today, the GDR is proving to be a stronghold of workers and peasants and of peace at the heart of Europe.

Strong "Friendship" From the Young Generation [subhead]

The FDJ delegation and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization then entered the room with a strong "friendship" [traditional greeting] and conveyed greetings from the young generation, coupled with cordial thanks for the steady promotion which is provided for all girls and boys in the socialist fatherland of the GDR. First secretary Eberhard Aurich expressed congratulations on behalf of the FDJ Central Council. [passage omitted]

The congratulations for Erich Honecker from representatives of churches and religious communities were testimony of the trusting cooperation for the well-being of the people and for peace. Helmut Aris, president of the Jewish National Representation, Vice President Siegmund Rotstein, and Peter Kirchner, chairman of the Berlin Jewish community, expressed congratulations on behalf of the Jewish National Representation. [passage omitted]

DKP Chairman Herbert Mies conveyed cordial militant greetings from the communists and other progressive forces of the FRG. He was accompanied by Brigitte Ramdow and Artur Moses as the representatives of the party's Executive Committee. Herbert Mies expressed pleasure over the fact that he and other comrades will soon meet with Erich Honecker during his visit to the FRG, which will provide another opportunity for an exchange of experiences.

The upcoming visit is taking place at a good time, Erich Honecker stated. We have a dynamic, happy GDR, and the longer peace lasts, the greater our successes will be. He mentioned many congratulations on his birthday from FRG figures.

SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt and his deputy Dietmar Ahrens expressed congratulations on behalf of the SEW. They wished Honecker further successes and creative vigor in strengthening the socialist GDR. [passage omitted]

Trial Date Set for Gestapo Member Schmidt

LD281416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) — The GDR Prosecutor General has preferred charges at the Dresden Bezirk Court against S.S. First Lieutenant Henry Schmidt, the former leading member of the Gestapo, who has been in custody since 9 April 1986, for crimes against humanity. The trial date has been set at 15 September 1987.

There is ample evidence against the accused of having committed, from April 1942 until February 1945 as head of department 2B/4 of the Dresden State Police Authority, crimes for political and racist reasons with the aim of destroying the Jewish population living in the Dresden area, crimes which claimed the lives of at least 720 Jewish people.

The charge, which was preceded by comprehensive investigations, rests on Article 6 of the Nuremberg International Military Court Statutes, Article 8 and 91 of the GDR Constitution, Paragraph 91 of the GDR Criminal Code, and on the UN convention on the non-application of the statute of limitations for Nazi and war crimes of 26 November 1968. Schmidt disappeared after 1945 by assuming a false identity and in this way avoided being called to responsibility until his arrest through the relevant organs of the GDR.

Human Rights Group Criticizes Media

LD281918 Hamburg DPA in German
1645 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) — East Berlin members of the "Peace and Human Rights" group ["Frieden und Menschenrechte"] demanded in a statement greater openness in the GDR mass media and reporting which is faithful to the truth. According to the observations of eyewitnesses, several members of the group handed out copies of this statement at GDR press stands at a "Solidarity Bazaar" of the GDR journalists' association for the Third World on the Alexanderplatz in East Berlin this afternoon. However, this action passed totally unnoticed by thousands of visitors to the bazaar. The scene was observed by a large contingent of civilian security forces.

The statement described an independent press as "an essential prerequisite for the development of a country's democracy." It criticized, among other things, the fact that in the GDR media "detailed protocol reports" on state ceremonies and political rituals are broadcast "without any informative content," that there are "blank spots in reporting" and "defamation instead of factual coverage" and that "linguistic barbarism" is prevalent. The "mendacious reporting" of the clashes between young rock fans and police near the Brandenburg Gate is "just one of many examples." In other socialist states journalists are able more and more to exercise their responsibility in the framework of social changes. This development is passing by the GDR media. In the GDR too there is a need for "journalistic cleanliness, media work which is faithful to the truth and the development of a creative struggle of opinions in society."

CSSR's Strougal Arrives in Budapest 31 Aug
LD310820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] The CSSR premier has arrived in Budapest. Lubomir Strougal, who is paying a friendly working visit to Hungary, was received at the airport by his Hungarian counterpart, Karoly Grosz, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Marjai Receives Iran's Mo'ayeri 27 Aug
LD271946 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) — On Thursday, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers met with 'Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who paid a brief transit visit to Budapest.

Jozsef Marjai and 'Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri had an exchange of views in a cordial atmosphere where they examined topical issues of bilateral political and economic relations, with particular respect to the state of implementing the agreements reached at the meeting of the prime ministers of the two countries in October 1986.

The Iranian deputy prime minister gave a briefing on the Iranian view concerning the situation that has evolved in the Persian (Arab) Gulf region.

Participating in the talks were Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, Zsigmond Kazmer, Hungary's ambassador to Iran and Keyvan Imani, Iran's ambassador to Hungary.

Berecz Meets FRG Officials in Bonn 30 Aug
LD302223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has held talks in the FRG. In Bonn, he held discussions with Philipp Jenninger, president of the West German Parliament; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister; representatives of the government parties, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party. Hungarian-West German relations as well as the international situation were discussed at the meetings.

Gaspar, Delegation Return From Netherlands
LD281857 Budapest MTI in English 1637 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) — The Hungarian trade union delegation headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, that visited the Netherlands on invitation of the Dutch Trade Union Council, returned Friday.

European Parliament Socialist Group Visits
LD262324 Budapest MTI in English 1541 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) — A delegation of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament paid a visit to Hungary from August 22 to 26 on the invitation of the HSWP group of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation, headed by Rudi Arndt, head of the group and representative of the German Social Democratic Party, included Giuseppe Amadei and Willi Rothley, representatives of the Italian and German Social Democratic Parties. They held official talks with representatives of the HSWP group of the Hungarian National Assembly, headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the HSWP group of parliament. The Hungarian negotiating group included MPS Mrs Jakab, Frigyes Puja and Antal Reger. The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and members of standing parliament committees. Rudi Arndt delivered a lecture, organized by the Society of Political Sciences, on the activities of the European Economic Community and the European Parliament.

Council of Ministers Sets Parliament Opening
LD281414 Budapest MTI in English 1353 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (Mti) — At its Friday session the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic convened the autumn session of parliament for September 16.

The Council of Ministers proposes parliament to discuss the government's work programme for the period from October 1, 1987 to December 31, 1990, and the bill on the general value-added tax and personal income tax.

President Karoly Nemeth informed the Presidential Council on his talks with King Juan Carlos I of Spain. The Presidential Council approved the report and stated that the visit served well mutual information on the two countries, the continued development of Hungarian-Spanish relations and international cooperation.

The Presidential Council amended the civil code at several points. The regulation on the long-term use of landed property was annulled, as the Land Law No. 1 of 1987 eliminated the possibility of hotels in the payment of damages. Under the new regulation, the right of rent will also be subject to execution for the recovery of debts.

The Presidential Council amended the law decree on the imposure of work of public interest, a new form of reformatory and educative labour, and of forced medical treatment.

According to a law decree passed at the session, the Szeged medical university will bear in the future the name of the Nobel prize-winning Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.

Lazar Pays Visit to Fejer County 27 Aug

LD272142 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, the MSZMP deputy general secretary, has spent the day in Fejer county. At Szekesfehervar leaders of the region briefed him about local achievements and problems. Gyorgy Lazar then paid a visit to the Szekesfehervar plant of Ikarus and the Csakvar State Farm. Finally, he visited the Martonvasar Research Institute.

Health Minister on New Measures

AU271153 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Aug 87 pp 1,3

[Eszter Legradi report: "Ministerial Press Conference — New Health Care Regulations and Measures"]

[Excerpts] Males, too, will from now on be able to ask to be sterilized if they have reached 40 years of age. Anyone will be able to enter in a medical note to be affixed to his identity card that he does not agree to have his internal organs used after his death for saving the lives of other people. For whom is the AIDS test compulsory? Regulations are being prepared on the ways to determine the groups of people that can be obliged to undergo AIDS tests. These, and similar questions were discussed at the press conference held in the Health Ministry on 24 August.

At the press conference, Health Minister Dr Laszlo Medve briefed the press about the new rules regarding the modification of the implementing decision of the health law. Also present at the press conference were Health Ministry State Secretary Dr Imre Hutas; Deputy Ministers Dr Bela Illes and Dr Lajos Juszt; and Dr Mihaly Kokeny, head of the Main Department of Social Policy Coordination of the Council of Ministers.

In his introduction, Laszlo Medve stressed that the ministry regarded the fact that health care has become a public issue and that personal health has come to be regarded as a value for the population as an achievement.

Recently, the government approved a draft program on public health care, on the basis of which detailed local programs are being drawn up. Following a wide social debate, at the end of the year, the draft program will be submitted again to the government to be discussed together with special local features. [passage omitted]

Laszlo Medve then spoke about the content of the new regulations. He said that the new regulations had been published in the *Magyar Kozlony* issue of 19 August. The modification of Law A 15/1972, which refers to preventive medical care, will now make it possible to order not only alcoholics but also drug users to undergo mandatory medical treatment. [passage omitted]

The new regulations concerning surgical sterilization stipulates that this surgical intervention is allowed in two cases: family planning and health or genetic reasons, on the basis of a written request from the person in question. Both males and females may ask for surgical sterilization if they are over 40. Sterilization may also be requested by people of 35 with 3 children or people of 30 with 4 children. [passage omitted]

Another measure connected with the modernizations of the health care law is the new regulation on deceased persons stipulating the conditions in which organs and tissues taken from the deceased may be used for medical treatment or the production of pharmaceuticals. According to the current regulations, if someone wants to avoid such an intervention, he may record his request on a medical note to be affixed to his identity card, and the physician issuing the death certificate will have to take that into consideration. In addition, protests from next of kin should also be accepted. [passage omitted]

Leaders' Public Appearances 18-26 Aug

AU281017 [Editorial Report] The Hungarian daily *Nepszabadsag* in issues from 19-27 August carries reports of the appearance of the following leaders:

Lt. General Lajos Morocz, defense state secretary, paid an official visit to Finland 20-22 August (23 August, p 9)

National Assembly Chairman Istvan Sarlos; PPF National Council Chairman Imre Pozsgay; and Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy attended a meeting of the heads of National Assembly committees held on 23 August. (24 August, p 4)

MSZMP Politburo's Gyorgy Aczel paid a working visit to the Budapest 12th district on 24 August. (25 August, p 3)

MSZMP Politburo Member and Premier Karoly Grosz participated at a joint meeting of the PPF and the National Council of Trade Unions on 24 August (25 August, p 3) He also held talks with Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in an informal meeting held in the Academy on 26 August. (27 August, p 5)

Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa; Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy; and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega participated in a reception held at the Embassy of Uruguay on their national day. (26 August, p 5)

Orzechowski Welcomes Dutch Foreign Minister

LD302210 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30 — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek arrived in Poland today at the invitation from his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski.

The guest was greeted at the Balice Airport, outside Krakow, by Foreign Ministry officials and representatives of Krakow authorities. Straight from the airport, the Dutch minister went to the site of the former Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oswiecim. He acquainted himself with horrifying memorabilia in Block 4 picturing the magnitude and barbarity of Nazi genocide. Van Den Broek also toured the so called Dutch block, where various objects depicting martyrdom of several dozen thousand Dutch citizens killed in Auschwitz were on display.

In tribute to Auschwitz victims Van Den Broek laid floral bunches at the death wall and at the international monument to victims to fascism in Brzezinka.

"Nothing has the capacity to express our feelings. I think that we will remember and never forget," read the entry of Hans Van Den Broek in the visitors' book of the martyrdom museum there.

In the afternoon, Dutch foreign minister toured historical landmarks of Krakow.

In the evening Hans Van Den Broek was greeted in Warsaw by Marian Orzechowski.

Customs, Tourism Talks Held With Yugoslavia

LD291850 Warsaw PAP in English 1801 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 29 — Delegation of the Main Customs Office, headed by its Chairman Jerzy Cwiek held talks on August 28 and 29 with a delegation of the Federal Board of Customs of Yugoslavia, headed by General Director Zvonko Poscic.

The delegations made an evaluation of the implementation of the Polish-Yugoslav agreement concerning cooperation and mutual assistance in customs affairs and discussed problems linked with the tourist traffic between the two countries.

Minister Siwicki To Visit Romania 'Soon'

LD310826 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30 — A delegation of the Polish People's Army, headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, minister of national defence, General Florian Siwicki, will soon pay an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC, Romanian Minister of National Defence Vasile Milea.

Solidarity Supporters Hold Demonstration

LD302148 Hamburg DPA in German 2103 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA) — There has been a demonstration in Warsaw this evening in favor of the banned trade union Solidarity. Following a church service on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreements — the birthday of Solidarity — around 2,000 people began a march carrying placards and shouting "There is no freedom without Solidarity," and "We thank Reagan." It was stopped by the church organization for maintaining public order and by the police. There was no violence.

Around 7,000 people took part in a mass at the Stanislaw Kostka Church by the grave of the former priest Jerzy Popieluszko who was murdered by secret service officers. To the applause of the crowd, Jesuit priest Stefan Miecznikowski from Lodz said that the work begun by Solidarity is a great chance for Poland, which must be given back to the nation. At times of tension Solidarity is a factor for moderation.

In Gdansk, at midday, former Solidarity chairman Lech Walesa called for fundamental reforms. He said that all changes must take place peacefully. Solidarity lives and would conquer.

Solidarity adviser Adam Michnik attributes the new trends in the Soviet Union to the influence of Solidarity's ideas on the East. In Gdansk he said that for the first time since the imposition of martial law one could be optimistic. Solidarity slogans have also been heard on the streets of Tallin and Riga. [passage omitted]

Walesa Interviewed on Solidarity Anniversary

AU310723 Paris AFP in English 0641 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 31 (AFP) — Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, Sunday rejected pressure from younger members of the Polish opposition movement to take a more radical and even violent stand against the Polish Government.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse to mark the seventh anniversary of the Gdansk accords that gave his union a brief taste of legality, Mr. Walesa called for a "revolution by evolution" and said that his movement would avoid, at any price, attempts to achieve their aims through violence.

He reinforced the call in a meeting after mass Sunday at the St. Brigitte parish church, near the Lenin shipyards in the Baltic port where Mr. Walesa works. "No stones and no clubs, we must win with wisdom," he said to Solidarity followers.

It was on August 31, 1980, after a series of crippling strikes by Polish workers, that Mr. Walesa and the Polish Government signed a 21-point agreement that effectively approved Solidarity as an independent trade union and guaranteed Polish workers extra freedoms.

The liberty lasted 16 months. On December 13 1981, Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, reportedly under pressure from the Soviet Union, declared martial law and outlawed Solidarity.

Although the Nobel peace-prize winning Solidarity leader has remained an influential figure in the Polish opposition movement, many younger members have recently expressed impatience with the Solidarity leadership's pacifist stand and have advocated a more radical stand, and even violence.

Many of the younger dissidents said they were frustrated that despite Solidarity's continued efforts, daily life presents the same problems as it did seven years ago — shortages, restrictions, rationing and official clampdowns.

But Mr. Walesa said he did not want a repeat of armed revolutions in regions such as Latin America.

"The revolutionaries who have taken power in that part of the world are today worse than their predecessors," he said.

The "spectacle" and the "emotions" that prevailed during the events of August, 1980 have given way today to "less spectacular but efficient" work by Solidarity, Mr. Walesa added.

"We are satisfied with what we are doing," he said. "We are well on the way to this political revolution, thanks to the numerous officials who, along with the workers, take part — often in an underground capacity — in the organisation's activities."

"We have started what has never been done in any other country," said Mr. Walesa.

But the Solidarity leader also expressed renewed "concern" at the slow rate at which the Polish Government has agreed to apply reforms demanded by his banned organisation. The priorities, he said, were the liberalisation of the economy, a pluralist union and political system and freedom of expression.

"If the government continues at this speed, the visible effects of the reforms undertaken will not be seen for 200 to 300 years. I will never see them," declared Mr. Walesa.

In an attack on the Polish Communist Party he said "we must get rid of this bureaucracy. The current system has no chance of lasting and the Polish authorities are practising a policy in which only they believe."

On Monday, Mr. Walesa is to lay a wreath at a monument to the revolt by Polish workers, near the Lenin shipyards, to commemorate the Gdansk accords.

Later a special mass, at which senior Solidarity officials will be present, will be celebrated in the city by the Bishop of Gdansk, Msgr Tadeusz Goclowski.

Some 6,000 people commemorated the accords in a mass on Sunday at St. Stanislaw church in Gdansk at which Father Stefan Miecznikowski called for the renewed legalisation of Solidarity.

After the service several thousand people tried to hold a demonstration, but were confronted with Polish ZOMO riot squad police outside the church. The crowd dispersed after appeals by priests on the scene.

Szczecin Shipyard Commemorates August 1980
LD282239 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 28 — Poland's first social agreement was signed at the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin August 30, 1980.

Representatives of the shipyard's management, PUWP Factory Committee, the Employees' Council, trade union organization, factory board of the Polish Socialist Youth Union, the shipyard's PRON Council and delegations of the shipyard's production, technical and auxiliary departments laid bunches of flowers at the foot of a commemorative plaque in the shipyard today to mark the coming 7th anniversary of this event.

Midowicz Discusses Trade Unions
LD282312 Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 28 — PAP was granted an interview from Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions. Excerpts:

"We regard ourselves as the heirs to August, 1980 and to the accords then signed. Here, I first and foremost have in mind the Szczecin and Jastrzebie accords. Although much time has passed since the signing of the accords, although many of the thoughts they contained were implemented while others became out-dated due to new social needs and the overall balance can be evaluated as positive, there still remains a number of unsettled issues. We discuss them during the annual meetings with the miners of Jastrzebie.

"We continually voice our support for the good utilization of working time. We are advocates of a five-day working week and stout adversaries of over-time work.

"For us the accords signed in Szczecin and Jastrzebie are a manifestation of concern for the working people. It is true that we were the ones who signed them and it is the government which should account for them, but still we have a moral obligation of seeing to their realization.

"We have achieved considerable progress, and I would not even refrain from using the word — successes in what can be termed as the superstructure, democratization, openness of life, openness of presenting problems and so on. The re-construction of the trade union movement, which today has 7 million members, and — for the first time in history — has, for example, 56 representatives in parliament, is one of them.

"In contrast to what I have called the superstructure, we still have many failures in the base since in some matters we not only fail to make any progress, but move backwards. A particularly radical regression occurred in the most significant area — housing construction. Certain moves have been made. It is a fact — but it also is a fact that we are building less and less and that it is high time to introduce a strict regime in housing construction and operate on the basis of hard, uncompromising rules which would lead to a situation in which in five years time the citizen will know when he will receive a flat. "Those who have initiative, who want to build by themselves, should receive all possible preferences. All bureaucratic barriers which exist in this area should be eliminated. Someone who wants to build a house should receive a free lot, the state should enable him to receive a large credit and let him build.

"I said that an improvement of the social situation in work establishments, in the whole of Poland, can be achieved by the creation of a new social agreement. A general social agreement, which the government would sign with the OPZZ, could pertain to the earlier mentioned issues of housing construction, environment protection, the elimination of the hindrances of everyday life, and improvement of services, trade and so on. It could deal with, for example, a key problem — the second stage of the economic reform.

"There are many correct and wise thoughts in the theses, they are, however, difficult to perceive. The average citizen does not grasp this. If we want the reform to function, each worker and his family must know what they will achieve from it and at what cost.

"Union experts are currently working on something which could be called 'alternative 2,' and which in its general assumptions may be similar to the concept presented by the president of the Bank of Poland (NBP) Prof. Baka. This is a difficult road to strengthening the currency, but on the other hand it has the merit of being exceptionally clear for the working people and each family."

"We will hold talks with Prof. Baka and we will move closer to a possibly joint solution, since we hold the opinion that this is the right direction.

"The Poland of 1987 is an exceptionally complex mechanism. Not everything can be worked out behind a desk. If one holds such an opinion then such nonsensical things emerge as the 12-percent threshold of wage increases which currently had to be 'suspended' for agriculture. We also suspend it for various enterprises, whose directors apply for allowances en masse.

"We always drew attention — already during the party-economic session in Poznan, and later during the second trade union congress — that prices and wages were the only socially visible mechanism, so far used by planners. "Hence the disturbing phenomenon of the majority associating the economic reform with price rises and not with setting the economy in order.

"Because we want to increase the responsibility for Poland's life, because we want and deem ourselves the inheritors of the August accords, we stress that the way to economic acceleration runs through an increase of initiative, enterprise, that courage in the re-structuring of the economy is necessary, that technological and technical progress can come about only in work establishments and only when it simply becomes profitable for these enterprises and their employees.

"I do not consider the membership of the Political Bureau a sinecure. It is a possibility of participating in discussions in the preliminary decision-making stage. It is these discussions that many a time already enabled to correct certain decisions or prevent rash or insufficiently founded moves from being made. [sentence as received]

"We have 26 thousand union organizations in the OPZZ and 4 thousand not affiliated in it. Is this not an example of pluralism. We openly speak about the impossibility of two unions functioning in one work establishment. We cannot allow the ruin of work establishments and the national economy. Such was the case in recent history, when we had several unions and each drained its own enterprise because it wanted to gain more rights for its members".

Reform Committee on Prices, Incomes

AU280811 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 25 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] PAP — On 24 August there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Implementation of the Economic Reform. The committee formulated recommendations concerning the principles of prices and incomes policy for the years 1988-90. In the opinion of the committee, formulation of all program options for effecting economic equilibrium is founded on the need to create conditions for accelerating the growth in the supply of market goods.

The program for implementing the second stage of the economic reform creates such a possibility. For the program to be implemented successfully, a reorganization of the prices and incomes structure is essential. This should make it universally possible to raise real incomes in line with the production and social effects of work. The committee also reviewed issues connected with directors' salaries. The Council of Ministers draft of the directive concerning the principles governing remuneration received by directors will be examined at one of the committee's upcoming sessions.

Leaders Send Greetings on National Day

Shamir's Message

AU271930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, following his return to Israel from Romania]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania:

Immediately upon my return to Israel, I wish to express my deep gratitude for the warm hospitality you extended to me and to my wife. I am completely satisfied with the broad and comprehensive discussions we held and I believe that they will prove favorable for our efforts to achieve peace in the region. I express my belief that my visit and the talks we held will contribute to the continuous development of mutual relations.

On the occasion of the national day of the SR of Romania, I extend to you best wishes, on behalf of the Israeli Government and the people of the State of Israel and wishes for success, well-being, and peace to the Romanian people.

[Signed] Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel

Khamene'i Congratulations

AU281531 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

On the national day of the SR of Romania, I extend my congratulations to you and the Government and people of Romania.

I wish you success in your activity as well as prosperity and happiness to the Romanian people.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Al-Qadhdhafi Greetings

AU281533 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

On the national day of your friendly country, I take great pleasure in extending to you most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for much health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Romanian people's progress and flourishing, on behalf of the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Mozambique's Chissano Message

AU281505 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 87 p 4

[Message from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Mozambique; to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

On the occasion of the 23 August anniversary, the national day of the SR of Romania — which marked the start of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in 1944 —we extend warmest congratulations to you, the Romanian people, the RCP, and the Government of the SR of Romania, on behalf of the Mozambican people and Government and myself personally.

We highly value and congratulate the fraternal Romanian people for successes obtained in all sectors of the social life during the 43 years which have elapsed since liberation.

The Mozambican people and the party and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique were able to appreciate the practical meaning of the friendship and solidarity of the fraternal Romanian people, the RCP, and the Government of the SR of Romania since the time of our armed struggle for national liberation.

We are convinced that the two parties and states will work to constantly expand and develop our comprehensive cooperation and to promote the peace and stability desired by all of us, as a key prerequisite for lasting and mutually advantageous cooperation.

I extend to you, esteemed Comrade President, most heartfelt wishes for health, long life, much happiness, and ever greater successes.

With high regard,

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Mozambique

RCP Reports on Ideological Program

AU221431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 87 p 4

["Report on Implementation of the Party's Ideological Program, the 13th Congress Decisions, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Orientations and Guidelines for Improving and Intensifying the Political-Ideological and Cultural-Educational Activity of Fashioning the New

Man, Active Participant in the Construction of the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society in Our Fatherland — Abridged Text"]

[Text] In the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress, the historic orientations and decisions of which have brought about a real renaissance, the report reads, our fatherland has obtained unprecedented results in all fields which give a matchless brilliance to the period which we call, with justified patriotic pride, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," as a token of particular regard for its great founder.

On the basis of the strong development of the forces of production, we created the necessary material conditions for the progress of science, education, and culture and for the growth of the working people's level of training, culture, and knowledge, further raised the overall level of material and intellectual civilization, and improving the quality of all the people's work and life.

Voicing full endorsement for the party policies and decisions, the report emphasizes with pride and gratitude the fact that all the great achievements attained in the past 22 years are directly linked to the name and prodigious revolutionary and patriotic activity carried out by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great leader of the destiny of our socialist nation, a hero whose soul is strongly blended with the very soul of our people, and prominent personality of the contemporary world, whose valuable orientations and recommendations are our guidelines for the vast renewal process which has encompassed all fields of the country's socioeconomic and political life.

We owe Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu our program-concept of broad and all-encompassing vision which defines the party's leading role in the political-ideological and cultural-educational work and in the fashioning of our socialist culture, with a view to increasing their contribution to the broad process of molding the new man, who has high revolutionary ideals and is devoted to the party, people, and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On this occasion, we again express our high gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the country, for his particular concern with the development and flourishing of our socialist culture; we ardently wish him long life and power of work, so as to lead us, with the same bright clearsightedness and revolutionary daring, along the road of socialism and communism, for the glory and flourishing of our beloved fatherland.

We also express sentiments of particular gratitude and regard to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, member of the PEC and first deputy prime minister of the government, a prominent personality of the contemporary political and scientific life, under whose direct and highly competent guidance, our education, science, art, and culture are registering an ever stronger development and flourishing.

In the period since the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, all educational forces joined within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front have carried out, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, a vast political-ideological and cultural-educational activity to mobilize the working people in implementing the historic decisions of the 13th Congress and the orientations and guidelines of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. All means and forms of the political-educational and cultural activity were directed at and contributed to a larger extent to implementing the basic tasks of our socioeconomic development and solving the major problems of the Romanian social progress in the current stage.

The political-ideological and cultural-educational activity has expanded its sphere of action and influence, enriched its content, and diversified its forms, thus making a greater contribution to pooling the working people's efforts in the construction of the new society, to accelerating the socioeconomic development pace, and to promoting and asserting a militant, revolutionary, and innovating spirit in all spheres of the material and intellectual creation.

We consistently based the entire propagandistic and educational work on the revolutionary and materialistic-dialectical and historical concept about the world and life promoted by the RCP, on the great qualitative changes that have occurred in our society, and on the huge potential of the experience gained in the years of socialist construction.

In this respect, the political-ideological education — which encompasses more than 11 million Communists, members of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], and other working people, including management cadres — ensured a thorough examination of our party's experience, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's theses and recommendations, basic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, and other contemporary theoretical writings. We laid greater emphasis on the key problems of social development and of scientific organization and management of the economy as well as on arming the working people with firm convictions, so as to pool all efforts toward fulfilling the development plans and programs drafted by the 13th Party Congress.

Being subordinated to our requirements for an overall new quality, the political-ideological activity focused on strengthening work responsibility, applying efficiency criteria, increasing the political and professional-scientific competence of cadres, raising the specialized training of the working personnel, and developing a thorough economic way of thinking among all working people.

In accordance with the current requirements of the new scientific-technical revolution, we improved and modernized the Romanian education, expanded its material base, increased the scientific training of the young generation, and organically blended education with research and production. We improved the teaching of social

sciences in schools and faculties and intensified the educational work among pupils, students, and the teaching staff. The school, UCY and Pioneers organizations, communist students associations, and all cadres with prerogatives in this field have worked with greater responsibility and consistency, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, to cultivate among our children and youth a spirit of revolutionary patriotism, love for the fatherland, party, and people, and the determination to serve the cause of the people and defend socialist achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty; these institutions also paid greater attention to broadly promoting the values of the Romanian science, culture, and art. Various actions designed to popularize and disseminate the achievements of socialism and the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era" as well as other broad political and cultural-educational events devoted to certain outstanding moments in the history of our party and people played a very important role in cultivating patriotism among the masses and strengthening the unity of all working people around the party and its secretary general.

The scientific study of Romania's history and the fact that we consistently based the entire political-educational activity on mastering our people's past struggles made a valuable contribution to developing the socialist awareness of the masses. In this respect, a profound educational significance devolved on our principled stands against tendentious and slandering theses advanced by certain foreign historians and publishers, who try to distort the historical truth about the Dacian-Roman origin and the continuity of the Romanian people in their forefathers' lands and deny the great successes attained in the years of socialism.

Taking unabated steps to ensure the country's socioeconomic and intellectual progress, our party has paid particular attention, especially in the past 22 years, to the flourishing of science and culture, as an integral and inseparable part of building the socialist society and civilization in our fatherland.

A direct outcome of these concerns is the fact that today we have a strong material base for a rich and varied cultural-artistic life.

Following the implementation of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines, the sixth edition of the "Song to Romania" festival has reached now higher quality levels, thus making a greater contribution to the political and revolutionary education of the working people and to their mobilization in fulfilling socioeconomic tasks.

Stimulated by the new organizational framework created with the establishment of the National Council for Science and Education, by various programs drafted, and by the constant and highly competent guidance with which Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu coordinates the Romanian scientific-technical creation, the current edition of this festival has increased its concern with ensuring optimal conditions for the assertion of the scientific-technical creation as a strong instrument for disseminating scientific-technical achievements among the masses and applying them in actual fact.

We are aware of the fact that there are still a series of shortcomings in the activity sponsored by the festival, the report reads.

It is our duty to make steady efforts to enrich the educational content of all artistic events, while also paying greater attention to constantly refreshing the repertoire and increasing the quality of creation and performance. We must find the best ways and means to raise the entire mass cultural-educational work to higher qualitative levels, so as to be up to the trust put in our art and science and to make better use of the conditions created for the flourishing of culture in Socialist Romania.

In the period since the previous congress, about 16,000 social, political, scientific-technical, literary, and artistic books were published in more than 340 million copies.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's work, which makes a very great contribution to the creative development and enrichment of contemporary revolutionary thinking, was published in Romanian and other widely-used international languages. Homage-paying books were also published, with the contribution of the most outstanding personalities of our scientific and cultural life. We printed numerous historical works which tackled, in the light of latest research results, the key aspects of our people's history and culture and their antiquity and ceaseless continuity in these lands, thus substantiating and scientifically proving, in the spirit of the objective truth, the falseness of theses malevolently being circulated by certain historians abroad.

Important results were also scored in literature. Prose writers, poets, and playwrights have produced important works in this period and contributed more often to newspapers and magazines, thus militating for the implementation of our party-state policy in the field of culture and art. A large number of books — novels, short stories, and reportages — present specific moments in the building of Socialist Romania and depict the image of our present-day heroes, the builders of the new society, their spiritual wealth, other moral problems characteristic to modern life, and the confrontation between the new in our society and outdated views of life left over from the past.

The managements of publications and publishing houses, which are called upon to show greater consistency in assessing works of art from principled positions and promote what is new, advanced, and valuable in the creative activity, must become more responsible and adopt a firm attitude toward works with a poor content, which do not satisfy the ideological and artistic requirements and options of our society.

In the period since the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, we also scored important results in the field of cinema creation. We produced 146 long feature films and many other documentaries and cartoons, which were seen by more than 500 million patrons, thus confirming once more the important role of films in the mass cultural-educational activity. Greater attention was paid to producing good films about children and youth, thus presenting their specific horizons and problems, their thirst for knowledge and assertion, their love for the fatherland and party, and their adherence to the ideals of socialism.

The concern with the presentation of our national epic has led to the screening of an important number of films inspired from our people's history and from their brave struggle full of sacrifices to safeguard our national being and secure our freedom, unity, and sovereignty.

In the activity of theatrical and musical institutions, one can note a spirit of greater responsibility for the political, ideological, and artistic value of repertoires and a better correlation between these repertoires and the working people's requirements, our topical educational goals, and the prerequisites of implementing the new economic mechanism. In recent years, the original dramaturgy has taken the leading place in the repertoires of theaters and one can also notice a greater concern with staging topical plays of great educational value.

The Romanian musical creation of all genres has also registered a strong development; numerous new works were produced, works of real artistic value and with an ardent patriotic and educational message, which were received well by the public. The number of musical disks and prints with a thematic and militant content has also increased substantially.

We extended the practice of performing shows in the middle of working people's collectives on large industrial sites and organizing small-scale theatrical seasons, permanent theatrical seasons, and artistic tours in localities without such professional institutions and in workers centers. However, one must stress that there were also certain shortcomings in the activity of theatrical and musical institutions, both from the viewpoint of content and of artistic performance.

Proceeding from the urgent need — often underscored by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu — that "each cultural-artistic unit should become a center of patriotic and revolutionary education and of fashioning the new man," the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the county committees for socialist culture and education, the working people's councils, and the party organizations from theatrical and musical institutions must intensify their efforts to raise the ideological and artistic level of all performances, by presenting highly educational shows for the large public.

The report emphasizes that in this period plastic arts have satisfied life's concrete requirements to a larger extent and strove to contribute to expanding the people's horizon of knowledge, making their life more beautiful, and educating them in the spirit of socialist patriotism and humanism. Numerous exhibitions were organized with the broad participation of all generations of artists from all over the country. Through the subjects were tackled in a variety of styles, these exhibitions reflected the attachment of plastic artists to the party policy and contributed to fashioning the socialist and revolutionary awareness and molding a man with high moral qualities.

In the complex process of protecting and using the national cultural wealth, nationwide and county-level museum institutions have intensified their scientific and cultural-educational activity by initiating a large number of specific ventures, in which some 17 million working people participated each year.

Proceeding from the requirement that museums should organize basic exhibitions about the Romanian people's undivided history and scientifically emphasize ideological and educational values, we continued to modernize, organize, and reorganize the basic exhibitions in our national and county museums. More than 40 museums of various kinds were introduced in the national circuit in the past 5 years.

Enjoying the careful attention and guidance of the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant indications and orientations of priceless theoretical and practical value, the press, radio, and television have made an important contribution to disseminating and explaining the party's domestic and international policy, ensuring the revolutionary education of the masses, promoting the original scientific-technical and artistic creation with a strong militant content, and mobilizing, stimulating, and better utilizing the entire human potential of our society in the implementation of the 13th Congress decisions and of our plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development.

In the spirit of the party's revolutionary materialistic-dialectical concept, the newspapers, magazines, radio, and television have increased, in their specific ways, their educational influence among the masses; they covered all topical events and the entire socioeconomic and cultural activity of the country and actively worked for implementing the policy of peace and broad cooperation and understanding promoted by Socialist Romania and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. However, there were still shortcomings in the activity of the press, radio, and television, particularly with regard to: reporting our people's work and achievements more vigorously; asserting, through most varied publishing ways and means, the principles of socialist ethics and equity; and promoting consistently and responsibly our valuable literary-artistic creation with a rich content and generous educational message. The press, radio, and television are playing an increasingly important part in supporting and asserting the party's international policy and in presenting the prodigious activity carried out by our country and its president Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for disarmament and peace, for the elimination of

the danger of a nuclear war, and for the establishment of a better and more just world on our planet.

In the spirit of the 13th party decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education has paid particular attention to promoting Romania's participation in the international exchange of intellectual assets and developing our cultural cooperation with all states in the world. The expansion and diversification of cultural exchanges with foreign countries have contributed to disseminating abroad the Romanian people's spiritual wealth, historical past, civilization, and culture as well as their experience and achievements in building the new society. Romania currently has various forms of cultural ties with 135 states in the world. To satisfy the interest shown abroad in our party-state leader's thinking and activity, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education has organized book fairs, symposiums, documentary film galas, and conferences which enabled the participants to acquaint themselves in greater detail with the theory and practice of socialist construction in Romania. Likewise, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, together with prestigious foreign scientific-cultural institutions, has contributed to organizing important events abroad which presented Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's scientific and political activity and her outstanding contribution to the development of Romanian science and culture.

Our exchanges with socialist countries, developing countries, capitalist countries, and all states in the world have registered a particular expansion and diversification; these exchanges practically cover all cultural and artistic spheres and ensure a fruitful international cultural dialogue.

In order to implement the targets set for the entire educational front by the program on building the socialist society and in the spirit of recommendations and guidelines laid down by the party leadership and our secretary general, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education took care to improve its working style and methods as well as the style and methods of subordinated cultural and artistic institutions. Priority steps were taken to ensure the collective management and uniform coordination of our cultural-educational activity, in order to achieve a concentration of the efforts of all cadres in charge of the communist and revolutionary education of the masses.

The Council for Socialist Culture and Education, together with the specialized institutions and creative unions and associations, paid particular attention to guiding the creative activity toward militant and revolutionary subjects and ensuring the direct contact of writers, composers, plastic artists, and film makers with the rich surrounding reality, which is the only eternal living source of art, and with the masses of working people, who are the main users of the literary and artistic works created in these glorious years.

The particular requirements set for us by the party and its secretary general demand that we improve the overall working style of our institutions. In this spirit, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, in its capacity as central party-state body, will have to resolutely eliminate deficiencies in its own activity and unswervingly ensure the uniform management, guidance, and control of the entire cultural-educational activity and the unflinching implementation of our party-state policy in the field of socialist culture and education.

We have clear and scientifically substantiated orientations included in the party's ideological program, in the 13th Congress decisions, and in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and assessments.

The report emphasizes that this congress — through the discussions and exchanges of opinions that will take place during its proceedings — should make a valuable contribution to asserting the creative role of the working people's collective thinking and experience, under the leadership of the party.

Through the decisions to be adopted during its proceedings, this broad democratic forum will express full endorsement for the party-state policy and will voice the sentiments of esteem, regard, and love nurtured by all the people for Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and for Comrade Elena Ceausescu; it will also pledge itself to work in a spirit of revolutionary responsibility for implementing the decisions that will be adopted, in order to successfully build the socialist and communist society in Romania.

USSR Trade Delegation Ends Talks, Visit

Zemljaric, Pitovranov Meet

LD281438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) — Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president and president of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today received Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, who is heading a Soviet delegation on a visit to our country.

During the talks, which were also attended by USSR Ambassador Viktor Maltsev, both sides expressed their desire and readiness for the successful development of relations in particular economic cooperation. Expressing concern over a drop in the volume of goods exchanged and the large surplus on the Yugoslav side, Janez Zemljaric stressed the need to seek an urgent solution through the involvement of both sides in balancing the exchange of goods at a higher level in accordance with agreements reached by Renovica and Gorbachev.

Both sides established that there were great opportunities for developing higher forms of cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet economic organizations, particularly between the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, based on the present significant changes in the economic systems of both countries.

Call for New Development

LD290504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (TANJUG) — The imbalance in Yugoslav-Soviet trade must be eliminated by urgent joint measures, it was concluded today at the close of a seven-day visit of a Soviet state economic delegation to Yugoslavia.

As pointed out, this can be achieved primarily through Yugoslav purchases of Soviet goods. The Soviet Union is expected to offer products which the Yugoslav market needs.

At today's closing meeting, presidents of the Soviet Trade-Industrial Chamber and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Yevgeniy Pitovranov and Milan Pavic called for concrete steps in the development of new forms of cooperation, especially joint investments and joint performance on third markets.

Government, Trade Unions Discuss Economy

LD271937 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, August 27 (TANJUG) — Unfavorable economic trends are increasingly affecting the financial position of many Yugoslavs and their political mood, the Yugoslav Government and trade unions' leadership stated at a joint session today.

The session concluded that the price hike mainly affects the Yugoslavs without any secondary incomes, and warned that this must be kept in mind especially in regard to basic foodstuffs, fuel and power, and rents.

They assessed that firms which, despite support measures, are not able to recover to "stand alone" [word indistinct] fall into receivership in order not to pull the successful firms in their wake.

Workers left jobless in those cases will be provided social security through re-training and employment in new jobs, it was underscored.

The Federal Government will step up the introducing of measures to stimulate the economy and increase production and exports, the session set out.

It was underscored that anything that enables incomes not resulting from succesful business operations but from unequal conditions or monopoly on the market, will be resolutely removed from the economic system.

The Government and trade unions said the question of the responsibility and discharging of economic officials to blame for business failures must be raised more energetically since every indecisiveness in that regard creates possibilities for those officials to manipulate workers and blame the state and other organs outside the enterprise for failures.

The government and trade unions pointed out the great consequences of the issuing of uncovered promissory notes by Agrokomerc and stressed the need for decisively countering violations of the law, manipulations, abuse of positions and attacks on socially-owned property.

Issue Joint Communique

LD272130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG) — On the basis of an agreement between FEC President Branko Mikulic and Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, a working meeting was held today between members of the FEC and the Council Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation [SSJ]. The meeting examined the present economic situation, and special emphasis was placed on problems regarding living standards. The meeting was also attended by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milojko Drulovic, president of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY; and Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

It was noted at the meeting that unfavorable economic trends have been increasingly affecting the financial position of a large number of working people, their political mood, and their dissatisfaction. High price rises are particularly affecting the part of the working class with no other source of income outside regular work. Though a solution to curbing inflation is not in a price

freeze, it is a joint assessment that when it comes to the price policy each subject, from the federation organs to organizations of associated labor, must also take into account the socio-economic aspects of its decisions.

The social price control must be more effectively implemented, and unjustified price increases must be more resolutely prevented in those sectors where the social price control is fixed, the communique stresses.

Likewise, it was pointed out that conditions, and a social climate, must be created to prevent organizations of associated labor and other economic subjects from reflecting their own commercial failures, laziness, and uneconomical way of conducting business within prices. [passage omitted]

Everything that enables the acquisition of income which is not the result of labor or of successful business, but a result of unequal business conditions or a monopolistic position on the market, must be resolutely eliminated from the economic system.

It is a joint assessment that those organizations of associated labor not capable of standing on their own, despite financial reorganization and other measures of support, must disappear from the Yugoslav economic territory in order that they do not drag down other organizations which are doing well, through the socialization of losses.

The meeting also raised the issue on the need to take measures and activities for reducing unproductive costs and excessive social management at the level of all sociopolitical communities and environments. Special attention was drawn to the urgent character of measures for reducing red tape in all organs and organizations, from associated labor to the federation. This also presupposes crushing the resistance against the abolition of those organs and organizations not essential for securing more important state and social functions, including a reduction in the total number of management employees.

It is a unanimous request that the functioning of the legal system be ensured at all levels and that resolute resistance is made to the phenomena of law violation, irresponsibility, various forms of embezzlement, abuse of position, and attacks on social property. In this connection attention was drawn to the great harm and serious consequences of Agrokomerc's illegal business transactions. [passage omitted]

It was jointly assessed that an effective solution to the present economic crisis can only be found if a joint social action is launched for the consistent implementation of the agreed policy for economic stabilization. To this end it is essential to achieve agreement on some major ideopolitical issues that depend on the successful implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, this year's resolutions on the policy of socioeconomic development, and the passing of a resolution for next year. This is a prerequisite for achieving results leading to the country's gradual way out of the crisis.

Any labeling and political disqualification without expert arguments, as said at this meeting, can only be a hindrance in public discussions to arrive at joint solutions for overcoming the crisis more rapidly.

It was agreed that everyone should take measures, within his competence and working activities, for solving the problems that have been discussed, and that views ought to be exchanged more frequently between the SSJ and the FEC.

Constitutional Amendments Submitted to Public

AU270858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 87 p 1

[D. Vucinic report: "The Drafts of Constitutional Amendments Submitted to Public Discussion: More People Know More"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Aug — After its 2-day session, the Constitutional Commission of the SFRY Assembly has submitted the amendments proposing certain changes in the normative part of the the country's constitution for public discussion with virtually all the alternatives that could not be avoided even by the Coordination Group during its strenuous work over the past 3 months.

Under the slogan, "More People Know More," the commission agreed that at this stage it would not repeat the arguments that have been repeated a hundred times about certain questions that are still being disputed and remain open, such as questions on the powers in the federation, a uniform or a republican-provincial taxation policy, the degree and level of uniformity in the education system, and so on. On all of these and other points of the future Constitution that have yet to be agreed on, public opinion, which means political as well as expert opinion, will be able to express itself during September. By the end of next month, the Constitutional Commission will again sit and adopt positions on all questions that still remain open — positions based on current and future public discussion. After this has occurred, a special group will frame Amendments 11 and 29 on the banking and credit system, because the members of the commission are not satisfied with the amendments' present wording. [passage omitted]